



NEW YORK'S LEGISLATURE.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.
The Printers' Strike—Meetings of Trades Unions—Movements Elsewhere.

ANOTHER DELAY IN THE CONSIDERATION OF NOTES FOR NEW YORK CITY, FRESH OUTBREAK OF INVESTIGATIVE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING TO INQUIRE INTO ELECTRICAL RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate began the discussion of the free coinage amendment to-day and will probably reach a vote on it to-morrow. The amendment will undoubtedly be passed. It will then go before the people for ratification or rejection. The most comprehensive speech yet made on the subject in the present Legislature was that by Senator Titus of Buffalo to-day. Mr. Titus had given much study to the question, and coming in a session much interested in the events, it was generally conceded at the opening of the session, that he would be chairman of the Grand Committee. When Deacon Richardson and Mr. Hoskirk made up the standing committee, however, they suddenly ignored the Democratic Senator Titus and treated him so shabbily that even fate-hating Republicans were made indignant. Mr. Titus has, nevertheless, been the especial champion of freedom, and died in the debate yesterday in a two hours' speech that commanded close attention. The burden of his argument was that to the railroads the state had chiefly owed its wealth and prosperity. They had given value to the farms of the interior and to their products, and had paid more into the State treasury than they had taken from it. Not only the dwellers along the line of the canals derived benefit, but those who lived on the railroads did as well, for the railroads were forced to compete with the canals, and consequently gave low rates of transportation to the markets of the world. The rivalry of other cities threatened the supremacy of New York. Baltimore and Philadelphia were making great efforts to get her trade and her grain business was diverted by the Mississippi route to New Orleans. Canada is spending \$50,000,000 on a ship canal from Lake Erie to tide water. Mr. Titus commented with severity on the narrow policy of the back country districts, which opposed the amendment because it would entail upon them a small tax. He enumerated many counties that received from the State more money for school purposes than they sent to it, and these counties now declared that the canals which had endowed them for all time must not be made free.

Mr. Titus spoke briefly in favor of the amendment. New York city paid half of the State taxes, and draws out only half of what she puts into the treasury. It should, therefore, be allowed to home. It should be our own that all avenues of commerce lead to New York. He quoted the attorney of the body and the members as to the great possibilities of grain shipments of free canals.

Mr. Thomas of the Chancery district opposed the amendment. He cited the example of the state of Maine, which had enacted a law forbidding the importation of grain, and said that the importation of the canals would not divert the grain to New York. The amendment was referred to a subcommittee.

The striking printers claim that they complained in advance of the strike of the canals that the railroads had largely owned the canals employed for the wages not offered. On the other hand it is said in the office that the stoppage of wages preceded the demand for higher rates.

The men in the iron steamboat company got union prices, it is said, and their demands are approached was looked. Two men in the iron steamboat company, and the contractors, who have been building its lines, and George William Ballou & Co., the fiscal agents of the company.

The transacting partners of the nature of a pool consisting of Jay Gould, holding 35,000, and George F. Baker, President, and H. C. Farnsworth, Vice-President of the First National Bank, and George S. Scott of George S. Scott & Co., and President of the Iron Steamboat Company, holding the 18,500 shares. The four are to hold their stock in a block and are to vote in accord with the Gould holding so large as Mr. Gould's policy relative to the company not impairing rights and interests of the men in the iron steamboat company. They in fact, hold the balance of power, and the same pledged to Mr. Gould so long as the war started.

It is understood that this arrangement was made on account of the fact that the stockholders of the First National Bank and their friends who have endeared in the enterprise. Mr. Scott is one of the three who may be considered as acting in the interest of the men. The iron steamboat company stock is not given, but is understood to have been something less than \$300,000 for the entire stock. The pool also agreed to hold a certain amount of the stock of the Mutual Union Company. The price paid for the bonds is not stated. They have been nominally quoted at 60 cents, with a rise of five cents in the last few days to 65 cents.

The negotiations concluded last night will result in a change of the board of directors of the Mutual Union, which will be composed of Messrs. Baker, Ballou, and Peck of the First National Bank, and Mr. Farnsworth.

The firm of contractors who have held the lines and H. C. Farnsworth, all of whom may be considered as representing the Mutual Union, will be represented on the board of vestrymen, and Gen. Dodge Washington E. Connor, and probably Jay Gould and son, Geo. J. Gould. It is possible that George W. Ballou, who is president of the Goulds, John G. Moore is to be President of the company.

The American Telegraph Company was started about two years ago by the late John Evans, who up to the time of his death last winter was its President, to build a line of wires from Boston to New York. The company had no money, and the man who was the head and the brain, All that New York had in the way of capital came from George W. Ballou, and her other great men were base from the country.

Mr. MacArthur of Troy objected to the invalidation of the amendment, and voted against it. The amendment was defeated, absorbing the bill of the state tax, and draws out only half of what she puts into the treasury. It should be allowed to home. It should be our own that all avenues of commerce lead to New York. He quoted the attorney of the body and the members as to the great possibilities of grain shipments of free canals.

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